Lesson 2

The Protestant Reformation

Slide 1 – The Age Of Enlightenment & The Protestant Reformation

1. John Wycliffe – English Reformer (1329-1384)
2. Teacher At Oxford University, England
3. Began Lollards, Followers Preaching His Reform Message

Slide 2 – Teachings Of John Wycliffe

1. 1376 Wrote Of Civil Dominion – against the doctrine of Simony.
2. Should Be Moral Basis For Ecclesiastical Leadership
3. Land Ownership – Root Problem
4. Result- King John Of Gaunt, Gladly “Purified The Priesthood” By Relieving It Of Some Land
5. After 1379 – Opposed Catholic Dogma
6. Authority Of The Pope – Said Pope Was Not Head, But Christ Was, Called Pope – Anti-Christ
7. The Bible, Not The Church Was Sole Authority Of Men
8. Church Should Remodel Itself After The Pattern Of The New Testament
9. 1382 – Opposed Transubstantiation (bread & fruit of the vine become the literal body and blood of Jesus), Private Mass (for the wealthy), Extreme Unction (sacrament of last rites when one is dying) & Purgatory (a temporary place of torment – cash cow for the papacy).
10. 1382 – Translated The N.T. Into English

Slide 3 - The Wycliffe Translation

1. Took 20 Years To Produce
2. Not Entirely Produced By Wycliffe, Others Helped With Different Books
3. Included The Old & New Testaments, & Apocrypha & Laodicensis
4. Translation From Jerome’s Latin Vulgate
5. About 250 Manuscripts Of It Are Extant
6. Books Are Broken Into Chapters And Verses
7. Took One Year To Produce A Hand-Written Copy
8. Copies Were Sold For £40
9. People Paid For The Privilege Of Reading It For An Hour – Sometimes Wagon Loads of Hay Were Paid

Result Of Wycliffe’s Work

1. 1382 – Wycliffe’s Views Were Condemned In London
2. Was Forced To Retire To His Rectory At Lutterworth, England
3. Died Of Paralysis In 1384
4. Founded A Group Of Lay Preachers Called “Lollards”
5. They Went Through England Teaching Wycliffe’s Ideas
6. 1401 – The Roman Church Forced The Statute:De Haeretico Comburendo Through English Parliament Making Lollard Teachings Punishable By Death
7. 31 Years After His Death, Wycliffe Was Declared A Heretic, His Bones Were Dug Up And Burned And Thrown Into The Avon River

Slide 5 - Jan Hus – 1373-1415 Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic)

1. 1413 – Wrote De Ecclesia = “About The Church”
2. Neither Popes Nor Cardinals Could Establish Doctrine Contrary To Scripture
3. Christians Should Not Obey Papacy When Contrary To Scripture
4. Openly Criticized Papacy
5. Condemned Image Worship
6. Condemned Sales Of Indulgences
7. July 6, 1415, Burned At The Stake For Seeking To Reform The Church In Prague
8. Known As The “John The Baptist” Of The Reformation
9. He led a Group That More Fully Withdrew From Catholicism
10. 1450 – Some Of Taborites That Formed *Unitas Fratrum* (Unity Of Brethren, Unity Brethren) or Bohemian Brethren
11. Traces Of The Hus Movement
	1. By 1517 Had 200,000 Members & Two Printing Presses
	2. Roots Of The Moravian Church of Today
	3. U.S. Headquarters In Pennsylvania

Slide 6 – Girolamo Savonarola 1452-1498

1. 1474 Dominican Monk
2. 1490 Assigned To Florence, Italy
3. Tried To Reform Both State And Church
4. Preached Against The Evil Life Of The Pope
5. He Was Offered The Position Of Cardinal In Hopes That He Would Be Loyal To The Church, But He Refused
6. Convinced Artists And Writers To Burn Paintings And Books In The Streets Of Florence As An Effort Toward Purification
7. Arrested And Tortured 6 Days
8. Confessed To Doing Wrong Under Torture

Retracted His Confession After Release

1. 1498 – Was Hanged, Then Body Burned

Slide 7 – Trouble in the Catholic Church

1. Simony
2. By "simony" is meant the purchase of an office in the church, the name and the offense coming from Simon Magus (the Sorcerer), who offered Peter money for the power to confer the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:9-24)
3. Simony was reformed by Gregory VII.
4. It had grown up in the church as the feudal system came into being.
5. The ecclesiastical vacancies were sold to the highest bidder.
6. The outcome was that the most unsuitable persons became bishops and abbots (Mediaeval and Modern History, Myers, p.115‑116)
7. A modern-day comparison might be when churches chose elders based on their good business sense and not the qualities taught in the Scriptures.
8. Indulgences
9. The purchase of forgiveness, both now and after death.
10. John Tetzel's sale of Indulgences was the occasion for Martin Luther's break with Rome – 1517
11. According to Roman teaching, purgatory is very much the same as hell, only it does not last as long, but all have to pass through it.
12. The pope claimed to have the authority and power to lessen or remit these sufferings.
13. It began with Popes Pascal I (817‑824) and John VIII (872‑882)
14. It was very profitable
15. Soon came into general use
16. They were offered as inducement to go on crusades or wars against heretics, etc.
17. This became a way of “selling the privilege of sin” (Halley's Bible Handbook, Halley, p.787)
18. Unum Sanctum – 1302 “One Holy” or “Holy One”
19. Pope Boniface VIII and Philip IV, the Fair, (King of France) (1285‑1314) were in a mortal quarrel over his effort to force French Forces to the middle east to fight in the Crusades.
20. Letters were exchanged, and all decencies of language on both sides were cast away.
21. In the end, the famous bull, called Unam Sanctam from the opening words, was published on Nov. 18, 1302.
22. It declared that every human being was subject to the Roman Pontiff, which is necessary for salvation.
23. Philip reacted by leading a band of lawless soldiers in an attack on Boniface and gained victory.
24. “Babylonian Captivity” Of Papacy Begins - 1305
25. French control of the papacy (1303‑1378)
	1. Benedict XI (1303‑1304) serves as pope in Rome.
	2. After his death, papal place moved from Rome to Auignon, France
26. "Babylonian Captivity" of the papacy (1305‑1387)
	1. Burdensome taxes were imposed
	2. Church offices were sold for money
27. The Papal Schism (1377‑1417)
	1. Two sets of popes, one at Rome, one at Auignon
	2. Each set claimed to be "Vicar of Christ“
28. Renaissance Popes (1447‑1503)
	1. Nicolas V (1447‑1455), authorized the king of Portugal to war on Africans, making slaves of them
	2. Paul II (1464‑1471) filled his house with concubines
	3. Innocent VIII (1484‑1492) had 16 children by various married women
	4. Alexander VI (1492‑1503) was called the most corrupt of the Renaissance popes (Halley's Bible Handbook, Halley, p.778‑779)

Slide 8 - Planting The Seed Of Reform - The Rise Of Knowledge: Humanism

1. Petrarch (1304-1374)
	1. Known as the first of the Humanists
	2. Was the first to fully realize and appreciate the supreme excellence and beauty of classical literature and its value as a means of culture.
	3. He had great feelings for the material monuments of classical antiquity.
	4. He called into existence a school of ardent young humanists who looked up to him as master.
2. Humanism Develops.
	1. With mid‑fifteenth century invention of printing with movable type, popular education became widespread and new educational ideals arose.
	2. Luther favored widespread teaching
	3. The demand for books was great
	4. The great controversies brought many pamphlets, tracts, and brilliant works on classics, history, criticism, education and politics
	5. A study of the languages became common place for their aesthetic value – In the process leading to greater knowledge – Planting the seed for later revolt.
3. Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)
	1. One of the greatest humanists of the age was Erasmus of Rotterdam (1536)
	2. A scholar, promoter of classical erudition (knowledge/scholarship)
	3. Editor of the Greek text of the Bible
	4. Author of *The Praise of Folly* - A renaissance satire looking at the frivolity of learning, but ending with the sharing of his concerns and beliefs of how Christians should act.
	5. Others
		1. Thomas More (1478-1535) – English Author & Catholic Martyr
		2. Ulrich von Hutten – (1488-1523) – German Patriot, Poet, Knight, Classical Scholar, Satirist
		3. Johann Reuchlin (1455-1522) – German Humanist and Hebrew Scholar, Lexicographer

Slide 9 – The Johannes Guttenberg Printing Press – 1454

1. Arguably the greatest invention in history.
2. Practical reformation has never been possible without the average person having access to the scripture itself.
3. It was moveable type used to mass-produce copies of the Bible that normally took a year to re-produce by hand.
4. The Guttenberg Press was initially used to produce the 42-line Bible, or Mazarin Bible, or sometimes called B42. Later a 36-line version, also called the Guttenberg Bible, was produced.
5. It was a Latin Text

Slide 10 – Other Reformers – William Tyndale

1. Desired To See The Bible In The Hand Of Every Plowman
2. Between 1525 & 1535 Produced English Translation While In Exile In Cologne & Worms, Germany
3. The first printed English New Testament was that of William Tyndale (1495‑1536); published part of the Old Testament also.
4. 15,000 Copies Of The N.T. Were Issued
5. Secretly Imported Into England In Bales Of Cotton, Sacks Of Flour And Other Means

A. Concerning The Translation Itself

1. He used the original language.
2. Translated the New Testament in 1525
3. The Pentateuch in 1530
4. Book of Jonah in 1531
5. Psalms in 1534
6. His work was so good that when the King James Version was done later, it was about 90% identical with that of Tyndale.
7. In Less Than 10 Years The Same King Commissioned Miles Coverdale To Revise Tyndale’s Work
8. About 12 or 13 Translations Precede The KJV

B. His Death

1. October 6, 1536 Tyndale Was Strangled And Burned At The Stake.

2. His Last Words Were, “Lord, Open The Eyes Of The King Of England.”

3. Today His Statue Stands On The River Thames In London Where He Was Not Allowed To Live During His Last Years Of Life

Slide 11 – Other Bible Translation Particulars

1. In 1535 the Miles Coverdale work began, which was taken mostly from Wycliffe and Tyndale.
2. In 1557 the Bible was divided into chapters and verses. There was also a prologue to each book with summaries and notes throughout.
3. By 1579 versions were so readily available that the average home was able to afford one.
4. The Bishop's Bible was published in 1586; it was a revision of the Great Bible.
5. 1611 – the King James Bible was produced

Slide 12 – 1500-1800 A.D.

Martin Luther

1. Rebelled Against Papacy After A Visit To Rome
2. Oct. 31, 1517 – Nailed 95 Theses To The Door Of The Catholic Church At Wittenburg
3. Pope Leo X Wrote And Told Luther To Recant, Or Excommunication
4. John Tetzel’s Sale Of Indulgences
5. Luther Burns The Papal Bull And Is Excommunicated In 1520
6. Spends The Rest Of His Life In Seclusion At Wartburg

Slide 13 – Ulrich Zwingli – 1484-1531

1. Swiss Reformer
2. At Age 14 Went To Bern, Switzerland Studied Under Heinrich Wolfin
3. Studied 2 Years At University Of Vienna
4. 1506 Ordained A Priest
5. 1519 He Became The People’s Priest At Great Minster Church In Zurich
6. Launched Reformation By Preaching Biblical Sermons From Pulpit
7. Interpreted Scripture As Prohibiting What The Bible Did Not Specifically Prescribe
8. Called For Return The Apostolic Order Of The New Testament
9. Taught Memorial View Of The Lord’s Supper – Debated Luther Over It
10. Zwingli was killed in 1531, In Second Swiss Revolt Against Emperor Charles V

Slide 14 – John Calvin 1509 – 1564

1. Born Noyon, France July 10, 1509
2. At Age 12 Presented To The Catholic Church At Noyon For Education
3. He Began Early Preaching Reformation
4. Organized Systematic Protestantism
5. Through Him Geneva Became The “Rome” Of Protestantism
6. “Calvinism” Is Used To Designate His System Of Theology
7. “Presbyterian” A Term To Designate The System Of Government He Adopted For Church In Switzerland
8. Established A College In Geneva, With Theodore Beza As Head – 1536
	1. Its Success Drew Students From All Over Europe, Inc. John Knox, And Other English & Scottish Theologians
9. Believed that The Bible Is The Infallible Guide For The Church, But Must Be Interpreted By The Elect
10. Gave 10 Commandments An Important Place In Theology
11. Purpose Of Life Found In Glorifying God, Not Self Pleasure
12. Discipline, Excommunication To Those Not Conforming
13. Lord’s Supper Four Times Per Year For Elect
14. Tulip Doctrine – Augustinian Theology
	1. Total Hereditary Depravity (Sin Of Adam Inherited By All)
	2. Unconditional Election (God Chose You Irresistibly)
	3. Limited Atonement (Jesus Died For A Limited Amount Of People)
	4. Irresistible Grace (Given To Those Predestined, Irresistibly
	5. Perseverance Of The Saints (Once Saved, Always Saved)
15. Calvin Died 1564, Theodore Beza Then Led

Slide 16 – Reformation Among Catholic - The Council Of Trent, Bologna, Italy – 1545-1563 = Meanwhile the Catholics are having their own reformation through several counsils

1. Greatest Catholic Church Council Since Council Of Nicea, 325 A.D.
2. Declared The Traditions Of The Church To Be Equal With The Bible
3. Reasserted The Divine Character Of The Papacy
4. Condemned Lutheran Doctrine Of Justification Of Faith Only
5. Clarified Doctrine & Demanded Moral Purity On The Part Of Priests & Bishops

Slide 16 - Peter Meiderlin (Rupertus Meldenius) (1582-1681) “In Essentials, Unity; in
Non-essentials, Liberty; in All Things, Charity” —1626

Slide 17 – Tottlebank Church – A Church of Christ As Early As 1669

Slide 18 – The Ledger of the Tottlebank church

This booke is for the use of that Church of Christ in Broughton furnessfell and Cartmell whereof Mr. Gabrill Camelford is Teachinge Elder

The 18th day of ye sixth month called August 1669 A church of Christ was formed in order and sate down together in the fellowship and order of ye Gospel of Jesus Christ. Att the house of William Rawlinson off Totle-banke in Coulton in furness.